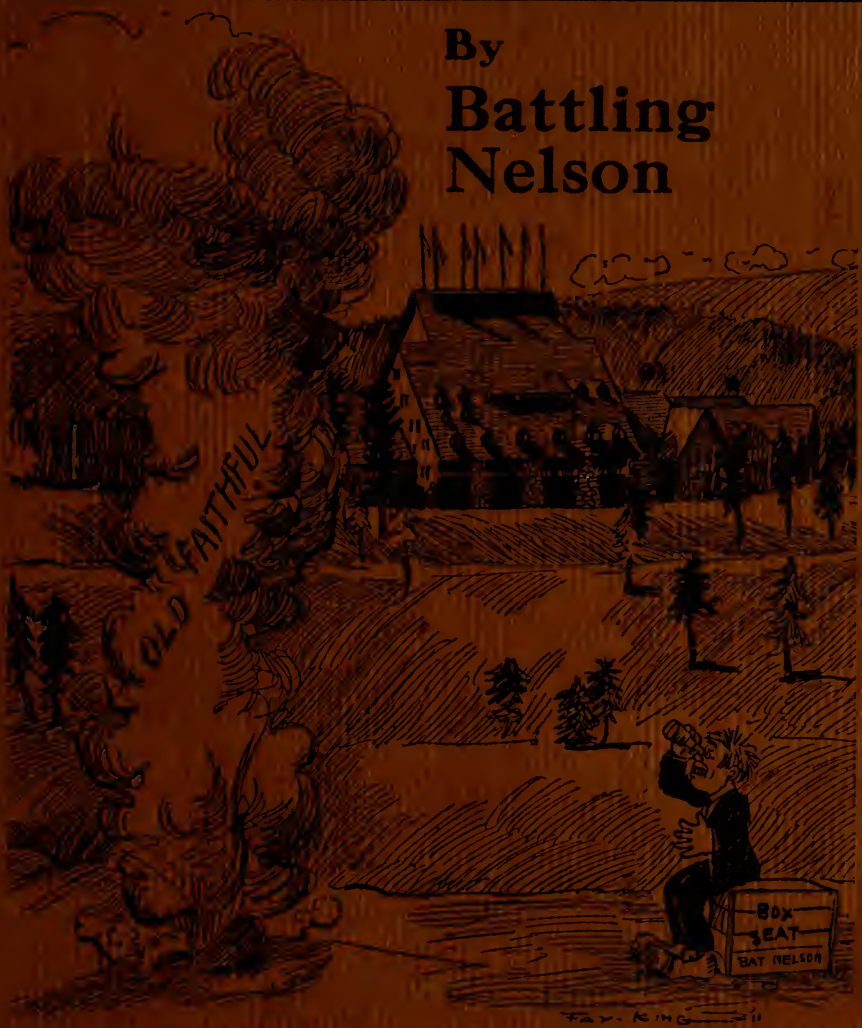
The Wonders of the Yellowstone National Park

By

Battling Nelson



The "Ever-Faithful" Old Faithful Geyser. In Background Old Faithful Inn. Constructed at a Cost of Over $250,000.

BATTLING NELSON (AUTHOR), RELATING TO FAY KING (ARTIST), THE MANY PHENOMENAL FREAKS OF NATURE TO BE SEEN IN THE PARK—INCIDENTALLY SHE IS MAKING A CHARACTERISTIC SKETCH OF THE BATTLER.

The Wonders of the Yellowstone National Park

By BATTLING NELSON

HEGEWISCH, ILLINOIS
1911

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Hegewisch, Ill.

Preface

Battling Nelson, the only real unique lightweight champion the world ever had, is still the greatest of all champions. He is a self-made man, self-educated and fought his way from a very, very poor boy, unassisted, up to the pinnacle of success in the prize ring. Having participated in over 100 ring battles—real ones. He has never been knocked out nor mixed up in a solitary one that had the finger of suspicion attached to it. He feels today prouder of his clean record and honorable "ring career" than all the money he has earned from the ring, which is over a quarter of a million dollars. This is the second book the Battler has written, being the author of **"The Life, Battles and Career of Battling Nelson"** which is really a very interesting book. It tells of the hardships a man has to overcome to become a real champion.

Bat, while visiting the Park found it so interesting he wanted all his friends to know of the many unique features contained within its boundaries.

He decided to write a book telling of all its wonders for their benefit. He has traveled the Park thoroughly from end to end, traveled via camping outfits, also by both stage routes, which house their people in regular hotels. He visited every place of interest and has told it in his own flow of colloquialism which the readers of advance sheets proclaim great.

Bat has told what he thinks is the most interesting way to travel through the Park, also, he has told which places he found the most enjoyable. He has explained the most interesting things in the Park, where they are, how to find them and when to go.

The little man of brawn and brain has told several amusing stories of old, ancient hunters and trappers as best his colloquy will permit.

Miss Fay King, a very dear friend of Bat's, has helped to amuse the readers of this book by her extraordinary, amusing caricatures of the Park wonders.

Miss King has drawn a caricature of herself and Bat at the time Bat was telling her about the Park wonders, which will be found on the first page; other cartoons will be found throughout the book.

The readers will readily see where Fay (the artist) used anyone as a subject she featured Bat because he was the author of this book. His face is a very familiar subject to the public, being put before them for 15 years by the press in caricatures and photographs. Even in moving pictures he has been a very prominent figure.

A little eulogy of Miss Fay King will not be at all out of place in this preface, although, at present she is not as widely known as the "Famous Battler." She has talent, ambition and a strong heart which is bound to win out sooner or later.

Such wonderful artists as Tad (T. A. Dorgan) of New York Journal, Bob Edgren of New York World, and one of the highest salaried artists in the world, Homer Davenport, have commented very favorably on her work which speaks heaps of praise for her talent.

The artist is but a mite of a girl standing only 5 feet tall, weighing 123 pounds—fully clothed. Was born in Seattle, Wash., March 11, 1889, has black hair and eyes, in all she is a stunning little brunette.

Miss King's folks moved to Portland when she was 6 months old—incidentally she had to go too. She lived there all her life except two years when she was about 8 or 10 years old. She spent them in San Francisco and San Jose, Cal.

The talented artist was educated in the Portland schools and during all her spare time in school she was always drawing funny pictures of everything and everybody. She has been drawing or rather scribbling all her life on paper with a pencil and only in the last few years has she commenced to take her work somewhat serious. Fay's mother was more or less an artist and "Little Fay" inherited talent from her but never had the opportunity of some girls who have "millionaire parents."

"Little Fay" is the only child and her parents feel very proud of her, and why shouldn't they. She is cute as a doll. She is a true American girl of the "Glorious Golden West," having been born in the state of Washington. Her folks are both American born, her mother of the good old German stock, while her father is from that sterling Swiss parentage.

Her full name is Fay Barbara King. At present Fay is doing "Special Cartoons" and interviews for a theatrical paper in Portland, Ore.

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The Wonders of the Yellowstone National Park

By BATTLING NELSON

The Yellowstone National Park is the wonder of the ages. It displays the greatest marvels in existence, they are so great they are nothing short of phenomenal. First because the wonders in it are natural. It is the only real National Park we have in the United States. It is controlled by Uncle Sam, and everything within its boundaries is under the strict surveillance of the law. The Interior Department, which has control of the park, wants to save the marvelous feats of nature just as nature installed them. It attends to the strict enforcement of all "PARK RULES," which deal very harshly with its offenders. The soldiers doing police duty will not allow anyone to disfigure any of the formations around the geysers, nor will they let the people pick up specimens for souvenirs, such as shells, corals or rocks of any kind.

They will not allow any saloons in the Park. Major Benson will not allow the stage drivers

BAT

to carry liquor into the grounds for fear they will get intoxicated and drive their stages off the road down some steep hill. Then, again, he is afraid they will carry booze to the soldiers, so that they will act too officious with the people. On several occasions the Major has held up the stages for hours at a time and searched the coaches for booze. He would detail a company of soldiers under some officer and

search each one separately, and all the liquor bottles they found, would be smashed alongside the road in plain sight of everybody.

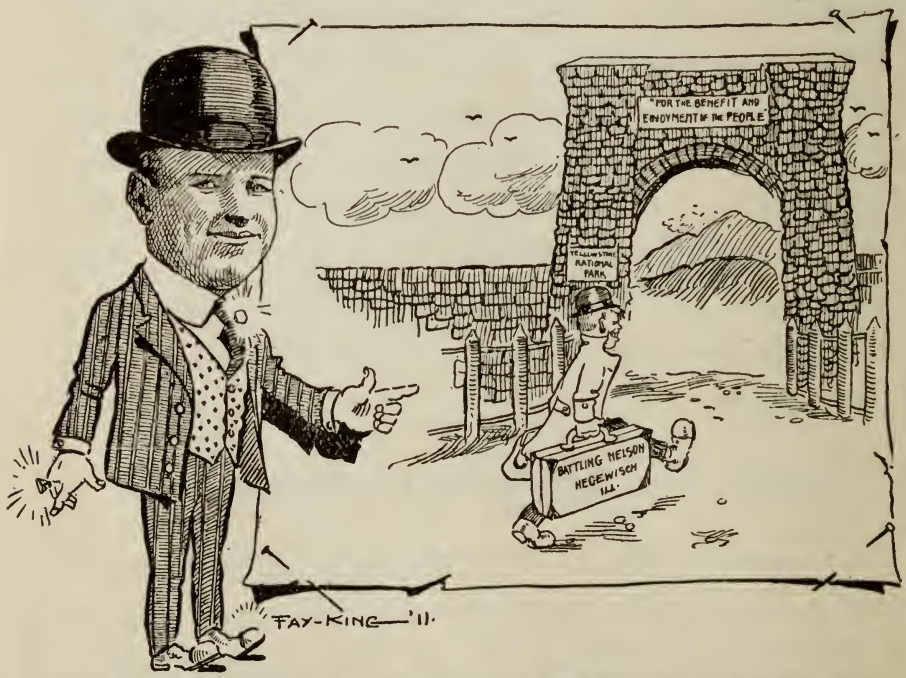
One of the strictest rules of the Park is to keep everything in it in its natural state. If at any time any of its active wonders become extinct, they are left that way, whether they could be restored by artificial means or not. Only natural restoration will be tolerated.

Buffaloes are almost extinct in America, excepting in and around the National Park boundary, where there are possibly a few hundred. The beavers within the Park are getting scarce. It was suggested to import some into Beaver Lake from other fields, capturing them by means of trapping, but the Interior ruled "NOTHING DOING." It said if that were done the Park wonders would not be NATURAL, and no beaver were transported into the Park.

Only Two Railroads Leading to Park

If there were more railroads leading to the Park, it would be more liberally patronized. As it is the Oregon Short Line runs to it on the West and the Northern Pacific on the

north. The stage lines are all controlled by the government, that is they pay a per capita tax for all passengers carried through the Park over their lines. Uncle Sam sets the price of fares charged by stage companies, also sets the price of board to be charged guests at the hotels, as well as receiving a royalty from the tariff. The Secretary of the Interior has entire charge of the Park. He has the Monida and Yellowstone Stage Company meet all trains at the Western entrance at Yellow-



ARCH DEDICATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT NORTH ENTRANCE.

stone, Montana, and the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company at Gardner, Montana, carrying the people through the Park.

CHRISTMAS TREE GROVE, WESTERN ENTRANCE.

The government has so arranged as to make possible seeing the entire Park within the short space of five days.

President Roosevelt Dedicates $10,000 Arch

The scenery starts immediately upon entering the Park from either entrance. As soon as the stages cross the Park boundary line at the Western entrance, they are in Christmas Tree Grove. Deer (not DEAR), Elk and Ant-

elope are liable to cross the roads in front of the stages almost anywhere along the route.

On the north boundary the railroad company has built a magnificent log depot, which is in accord with the unique features of the Park wonders. One hundred yards from the depot is the Park boundary line of the north entrance, where is erected a grand arch at a cost of $10,000, built in 1903, and dedicated by President Roosevelt, which bears the following inscriptions: "Yellowstone National Park," "Created by Act of Congress, March 1st, 1872." "For the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

HERD OF WILD (?) BUFFALOES.

Just inside the Park is a large alfalfa patch, planted and attended to by the government, to entice the Antelope thither.

Almost invariably there is a drove of them grazing there, of about a hundred in number, sometimes more.

A little farther into the Park along side of the road in plain sight of everybody, but so high up and on such a sharp point of rock, that it would be utterly impossible for any human being to ascend, there is an American eagle's nest. (At the present writing it is full of baby eagles, just about ready to fly.)

Between Gardner and Mammoth Hot Springs is a herd of buffaloes. In a small log cabin nearby lives a man under salary from the United States Government for the express purpose of rounding them up, three or four times a day, so that all patrons of the Park are sure to see a wild (?) (tame) herd of buffaloes. There are only a few over one hundred in the herd now, as some time ago a drove of them stampeded the country and is still roaming through the hills, some inside the Park boundary and some outside. The buffaloes are fed many bales of hay every day near the cabin of their keeper, so as to make it worth their

while to stay around. Every winter car loads of alfalfa are shipped into the Buffalo Park and fed them daily, so they won't starve during the extremely cold and severe weather.

The name Yellowstone originated among the early French settlers and comes from the French words, "Roche Jaune." Roche, the French word for stone; Jaune meaning yellow. When the early trappers, scouts and pioneer settlers were camped along Grand Canyon and the river, now called Yellowstone, there were a lot of large rocks in the streams of both, which were very yellow, caused from the different mineral substances in the running water. From that they got the naming of Yellowstone. The name National Park came about because the government controls it.

The Yellowstone National Park is located in three different states—in the northwestern corner of Wyoming, the northeastern portion of Idaho, and takes in some of the extreme southern part of the State of Montana.

The Park is indeed wonderful for all the natural things that have been discovered in such a small area, besides people are always discovering new things in it every year.

There are about one hundred and fifty miles of natural government roads running through the Park, and they are a great deal

FISH CONE—THE ONLY AUTOMATIC FISH BOILER IN THE WORLD.

better than the average macadamized streets in large cities. They are sprinkled daily to keep the dust settled.

There are about fifty lakes in the Park, and they are all more than 6,000 feet above sea level. The Gallatin Lake is the highest, being 9,000 feet above. The largest and most noted is the Yellowstone, which is approximately fifteen miles wide and twenty miles long, having an island of several acres almost in its center. It is claimed the lake is bottomless! It has several first-class steam launches used for excursions, etc. It is 7,741 feet above sea level. It is unquestionably the largest body of water at that altitude, excepting Lake Titticacea in Peru. Alongside of Yellowstone Lake, and practically in it, is what is known as the FISH CONE. It is one of the most wonderful, as well as unique things I ever saw. In the lake is an abundance of fish, mostly trout. Anybody can sit or stand on the "CONE," and catch a trout in the cold water of the lake, and without moving from their seats, or removing the fish from their hooks, can let it into the boiling hot water of the Fish Cone, and, in the same time it takes a house-wife, they can cook it ready for the table. There are also several Geysers that spout into the Lake during their eruptions.

The United States Government has stationed throughout the Park from two hundred to five hundred soldiers during the Park season. There are twelve permanent stations where soldiers are kept the year around to maintain peace, besides Fort Yellowstone, and see that the tourists do not injure the animals nor disfigure any geysers, springs, etc.

Major H. C. Bensen of the 14th U. S. Cavalry has charge of the entire Park. He is to Yellowstone Park what the President is to the United States. Yes, he is even more, for the reason that he controls personally the details as well as the polishings of the Park. His official capacity is Superintendent of the Park. Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, is his only superior. As Major Benson's subordinates he has troops E, F, and G of the 5th U. S. Cavalry doing police duties, besides having Government scouts throughout the Park.

A Real Bear Prize Fight

At each hotel where garbage is thrown are a couple of soldiers doing police duty, so that no one will go too near the bears, and torment them, and they (the bears) become ugly and

do bodily harm. There can be seen BEARS by the droves. As many as twenty have been there at one time. On many occasions the public is given the treat of seeing a "BEAR PRIZE FIGHT," STRAIGHT "GARBAGE RULES" TO GOVERN AND BREAK BY

THE GRIZZLY BEAR PRIZE FIGHT, "GARBAGE RULES" TO GOVERN CONTEST.

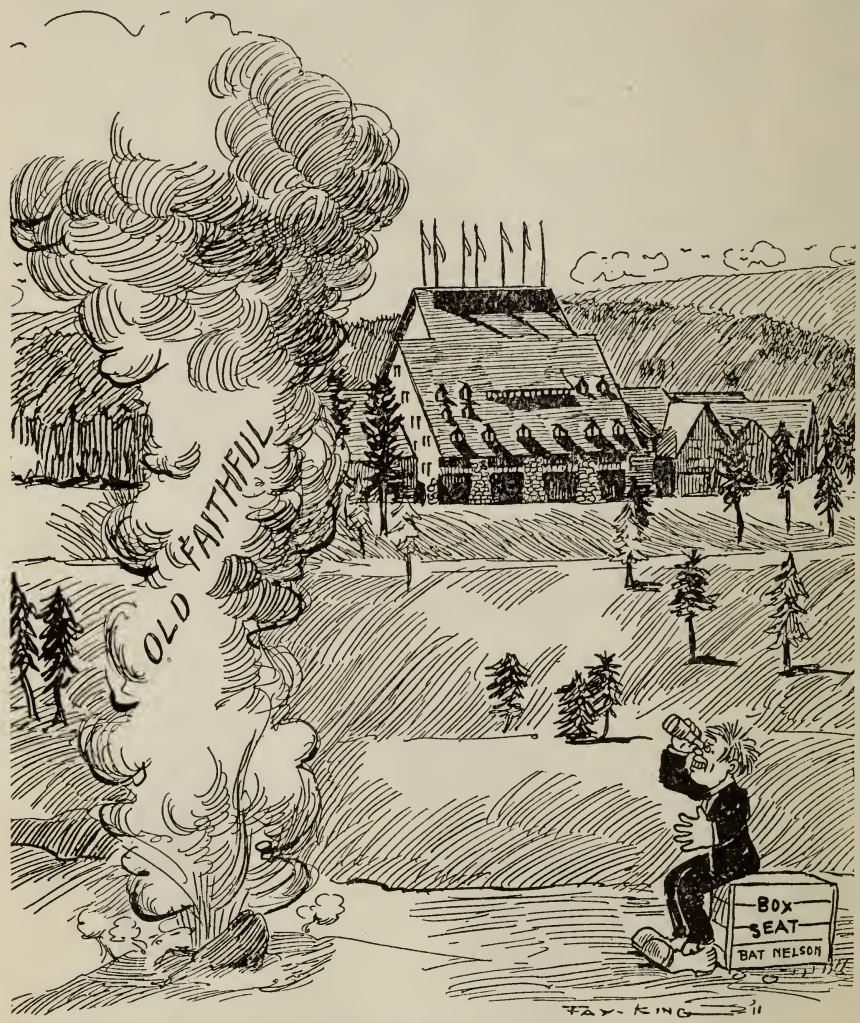
THE WORDS OF "DEFEAT ONLY." The only referee is the public that is fortunate enough to be present.

The entire park is one geographic piece of scenery. The Grand Canyon is a great place for scenic views. It has two beautiful waterfalls, the Upper Falls are about one hundred and fifty feet from top to bottom. The Great Falls of the Yellowstone or Lower Falls, as they are commonly called, are three hundred and sixty feet high. I have seen the great falls of the Niagara, but frankly admit the Falls of the Yellowstone, with its rough edges of scenic mountains, boulders of rock and a large American Eagle's nest for a background, are far more beautiful.

LITTLE "BABY FAY" FEEDING A GRIZZLY BEAR TAFFY.

Old Faithful Inn Greatest

The greatest place in the entire Park is the Upper Geyser Basin, or where the Old Faith-



THE "EVER-FAITHFUL" OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER. IN BACKGROUND OLD FAITHFUL INN. CONSTRUCTED AT A COST OF OVER $250,000.

ful Inn is located. The Old Faithful Geyser and all the larger ones are located there. Within five hundred yards of the Inn are located about three hundred geysers and two hundred hot springs, among them the largest in the

THE GIANT GEYSER "POPPING" SCALDING HOT WATER 250 FEET INTO THE AIR.—NOTE THE CHARACTERISTIC POSE OF OUR DISTINGUISHED FRIEND (T. R.) FROM STEAM.

Park. To the east is the Old Faithful, which got its name from the ever faithful way it has acted and is still acting with its eruptions, which occur every seventy minutes with the regularity of an old "Eight Day Clock." It never varies but a few seconds, and hardly

ever that much. It has eruptions with the same regularity during summer and winter, rain or snow, storms, good or bad weather alike. Water spouts boiling hot one hundred and fifty feet into the air. The eruption lasts for four minutes at a time.

Upper Geyser Basin Most Picturesque

From the veranda in front of the Old Faithful Inn (where I have been writing this entire story), which faces the north, are some of the largest geysers in the Park. (AT THIS MOMENT are seen several geysers in eruption.) To my right is the OLD FAITHFUL. Directly in front of me is the BEE HIVE, the GIANTESS and the GRAND, a little to the left, the RIVERSIDE can be seen shooting water over the tops of the forest over half a mile from the Inn. Yes, and to make this an everlasting scene, the GIANT has just started its eruption. "The Giant is the largest Geyser in the world," and records show where its eruptions have lasted one hour and a half, shooting the boiling hot water two hundred and fifty feet high. It is very strange, but nevertheless true, that so many geysers should go into eruptions simultaneously. It is one mag-

nificent sight, the most picturesque scenic view I ever laid eyes on, and will live in my memory like the picturesqueness of the dreadful calamity of San Francisco's earthquake of 1906.

UPPER GEYSER BASIN IN ITS FULLEST ERUPTIONS.

There are too many geysers in the Upper Geyser Basin to go into detail with, therefore I will only speak of the most important happenings of a choice few.

Following is a table of the most important geysers. It is an abstract of Hayne's Official Guide of Yellowstone National Park. Here it is verbatim.

Geyser Table Upper Geyser Basin

Corrected by observations made during season of 1909.

Geysers at Upper Geyser Basin	Height	Duration	Intervals of Eruption.
Artemesia	50 ft.	10 min.	12 to 24 hrs.
Bee Hive	200 ft.	8 min.	12 hrs. to 40 days
Castle	75 ft.	30 min.	26 hrs. (frequently misses)
Cliff	100 ft.	8 min.	4 to 8 hrs.
Comet	60 ft.	1 min.	Irregular
Cub (Big)	30 ft.	10 min.	With Lioness Geyser
Cub (Little)	10 ft.	3 min.	With Lion Geyser
Daisy	75 ft.	2 min.	45 to 60 min.
Economic	20 ft.	10 sec.	Follows Grand and plays every 5 min. for 2 days
Fan	60 ft.	10 min.	4 to 6 hours
Giant	250 ft.	90 min.	7 to 12 days
Giantess	150 ft.	12 to 24 hrs.	16 to 25 days
Grand	200 ft.	40 to 80 min.	2 to 20 days
Grotto	30 ft.	30 min.	2 to 5 hours
Jewel	40 ft.	1 min.	5 min.
Lion	60 ft.	8 min.	6 to 12 hours
Lioness	100 ft.	10 min.	15 to 20 days
Lone Star	75 ft.	10 min.	1 to 2 hours
Mortar	30 ft.	5 min.	2 hours
Oblong	35 ft.	5 min.	7 to 8 hours
Old Faithful	150 ft.	4 min.	65 to 75 min.
Riverside	100 ft.	15 min.	7 hours
Sawmill	35 ft.	2 hours	2 to 3 hours
Spasmodic	4 ft.	2 min.	2 to 3 hours
Splendid	200 ft.	.....	Ceased to play in 1892
Surprise	100 ft.	2 min.	Irregular
Turban	40 ft.	20 min.	With Grand Geyser

Nathaniel P. Langford the Discoverer of Yellowstone Park

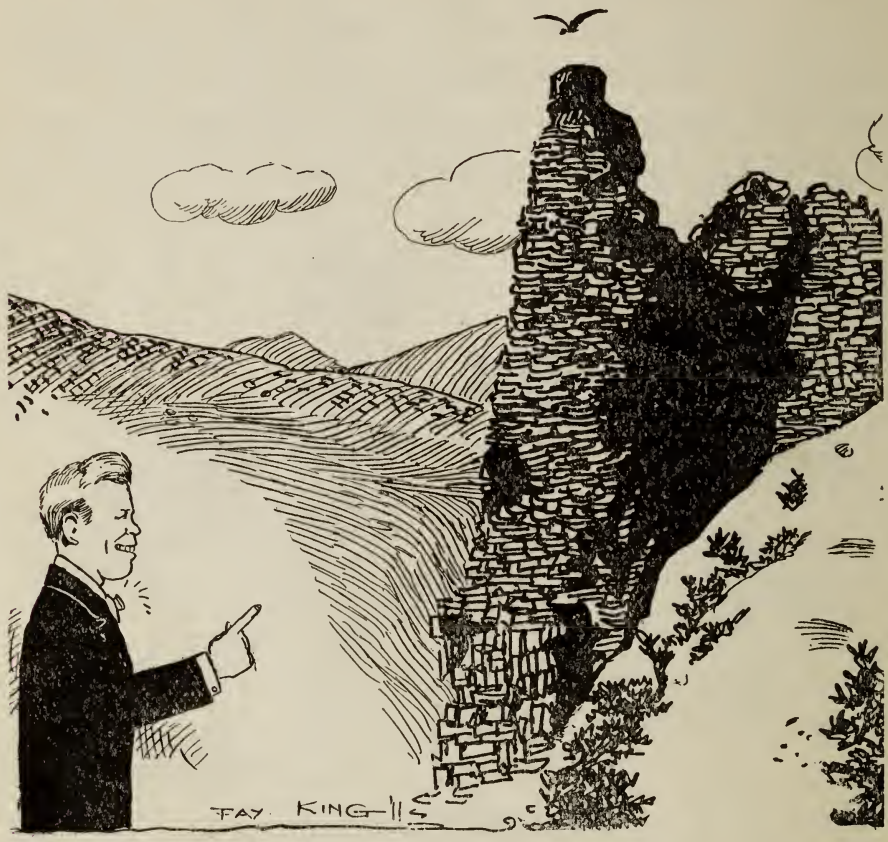
The most of the geysers in the Park are either GEOGRAPHICALLY or HISTORICALLY named, and some are both. About forty years ago the Nathaniel P. Langford party of explorers named most all of the imporant features of the Park, although it was not dedicated a National Park until March 1,

THE GROTTO GEYSER.

1872. Mr. Nathaniel P. Langford was appointed the first superintendent of the Park for his discovery. He served for five years, refusing absolutely any salary whatever. He

did more for Yellowstone National Park than any other living man.

There are several geysers worthy of mention, the Saw Mill, named after the sound it makes,



AMERICAN EAGLE'S NEST ALONGSIDE OF GOVERNMENT ROAD

a short time before it begins eruption. It sounds like a large saw mill in full swing.

Near it is the Shooting Star, a small one, which would remind one of a Fourth of July celebration, if they were within a short distance of it shortly before it plays.

The Spasmodic gets its name from the convulsions it goes into, just before playing.

The Castle, Oblong and Grotto are named from their peculiar shapes as well as ancient looks.

The Economic is surely a good name, because all the water it shoots up into the air is drained back into its basin and thrown out time after time.

Some Water Morning Glory

There are many magnificent things in the Park almost incredible, unless seen with one's own eyes, even then people will almost think they were HYPNOTIZED while seeing them.

There is a small pool of very hot water called the Morning Glory, and I have seen hundreds, nay thousands, of real morning glories, and of all that ever I saw, I never saw one half as pretty as that pool of hot water. It is about ten yards around and possibly thirty or forty feet deep. The coloring is most perfect, and

the different vegetables and lime in the water give it the formative of a perfect flower.

A short distance behind the Old Faithful Inn kitchen is a geyser unofficially named, but the chef calls it "TIME TO GO TO WORK." It has a peculiar "HOOTING WHISTLE," and would remind one of a shop whistle.

The Vault and Tea Kettle are neither geysers nor pools. They are MONGRELS. Their water boils like a very warm hot spring, and they act only as reservoirs for the Giantess. When they steam and spout violently, that is a sure sign that the Giantess is going to have an eruption.

All Geysers Have Indicators

The strangest thing I have noticed in the Park is the way all geysers have indicators. By indicators I mean a sort of a pool or an opening in the rock from ten to one hundred feet from the geyser itself, which always fills up with water and spouts into the air as a warning that its geyser is to have an eruption very shortly. The indicator never fails. It gives scientific and automatic warning of eruptions from five to twenty-five minutes in advance.

All stage companies and hotels in the Park have licensed guides to show their visitors around to the geysers and different sights in the Upper Geyser Basin, lecturing on the different points of interest. Abdul, the Turk, my trainer, who has spent a month in the Park, was very much interested, so he accompanied the Rev. C. E. Stickle and Bobby Blake, two guides, on their lectures several times. The two guides are regular "WALKING WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES," and pull many words over the average person's head. On one occasion Abdul said, after listening patiently to the Rev. Mr. Stickle's lecture: "I beg your pardon, Reverend, but what language was that you were speaking? Was it French?"

Abdul thought he would get even with the guides, so when Prof. Walter Harvey Weed of the United States Geological Survey passed through the Park, Abdul got the technical names from him to spring on the guides on their next trip around with their parties.

Abdul says: "I have been studying all this junk around the Park and can pull a few good ones myself."

(NOTE—Before you start to read what Abdul says, better get out your Webster. Here it is verbatim.):

"YOU KNOW ALL GEYSERS MAKE A WHITE ROCK CALLED GEYSERITE. THE UPPER GEYSER BASIN ROCK IS A VOLCANIC LAVA CALLED PORPHYRITIC RHYOLITE WITH RADIAL SPHERULITIC INCLUSIONS." What do you think of Abdul pulling the above and never "BATTING AN EYE." The guide quit for the day and Abdul finished his lecture.

About the most phenomenal thing I saw was the Handkerchief Pool. You can throw your handkerchiefs into the pool and as soon as they soak with water they will go down below (as the guide says) "to the laundry" through a small opening, one after another. In from one to ten minutes they will appear on the surface, clean as can be—PERHAPS.

There are many stories told about that pool. One to the effect that the ancient trappers and Indians used it exclusively instead of laboring with a tub and water on a wash board and soap.

Near the western entrance of the Park is what is known as the "NATURAL BRIDGE." It is an arch of solid stone about sixty feet

high and thirty feet wide, directly over the Government Road.

Just beyond what is known as the Golden Gate Driveway are the Hoodoos, called that because they are such immense piles of loose rocks and fall down on the road blocking traffic quite often. (Fortunately there never has been any damage done, except blocking the traffic for a short while.)

OF COURSE you have all drank Apollinaris Water. Well, I have, lots of it, but it was

BEAVER DAMS, THE GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

manufactured by acids, sodas, etc., but in the Park is a natural Apollinaris Spring, which tastes identically like that manufactured by large corporations.

Great sights are the Beaver Dams along Beaver River. There are several of them built from two to four feet high. In the lake are

THE MONEY IN BAT'S POCKETS AND STEEL RODS OF HIS UMBRELLA GAVE HIM A SEVERE SHOCK.

numerous fowl, such as ducks, geese, swans, and in fact all imaginable water fowls. They don't seem to mind the public gazing on them at all. They would remind one of Lincoln

Park in Chicago, the way they float around on the water.

The Electrical Explorer is Shocked

The Electrical Peak is a noted point of interest. Besides being over 11,000 feet high, it is full of electricity.

A few years ago a party of explorers were climbing it and had several electrical devices in their possession, they got about half way to the top when one who was well equipped with devises was suddenly knocked down and almost killed by the shock. There must be a wonderful lot of hard metal in that Peak to cause that electricity.

Animals from Moose to Rabbits

There is every imaginable wild animal known to the western country in the Park. There are bear, moose, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, buffalo and even rabbits. There are but very few mountain lion, wolves or coyotes, as the soldiers are instructed to kill them on sight, in fact that is the only "Winter Sport" they have in the Park, except skeeing.

Most of the animals are very tame—so tame that some will eat out of your hands. But that isn't all, they are ARROGANCE PERSONIFIED.

The Ladies Flock to Beauty Pool

The Beauty Pool has a very historical name. Long, long years ago the NEZ PERCE INDIANS used to literally bathe in it for weeks before marrying, as it seemed to make them so beautiful, just like dolls, rosy cheeked and cute as could be.

TWO BIG "BULL ELKS" FIGHTING IN SNOW, LOCKED HORNS AND DIED AS SHOWN IN PICTURE.

A most magnificent pool is the Butterfly. It is a pool full of vegetable and mineral compositions. The vegetable compounds in the water

give it the color, while the mineral compositions touched by the air form the shape.

One of the most ancient and rustic looking lakes in the Park is the Sylvan Lake. Surely it was well named.

A Freak of Nature

About twenty years ago a horse was frightened, while running away from his pursuers he plunged into Cycloph Pool and was scalded to death. "He was boiled alive." One can very easily see his every limb at the bottom of the pool just as plainly as we see the skeleton of a horse in a museum of art. All authorities have been at a loss to account for the frame holding together so perfectly.

The Government has arranged stage line rates and accommodations, so as to make possible all classes of people seeing the Park according to their means. If they have plenty of money and want to go through right and in style, they take the Monida and Yellowstone or the Yellowstone Transportation Company stages, which house the people in regular hotels installed throughout the Park.

The Government gives the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company a lease which permits their

THE NELSON PARTY CAMPING-OUT—THE BATTLER JUGGLING CHINA-WARE—GETTING INTO CONDITION—TRAINING.

construction and maintenance of hotels as long as they abide by the Park rules and regulations, which are arranged and compiled by the Interior.

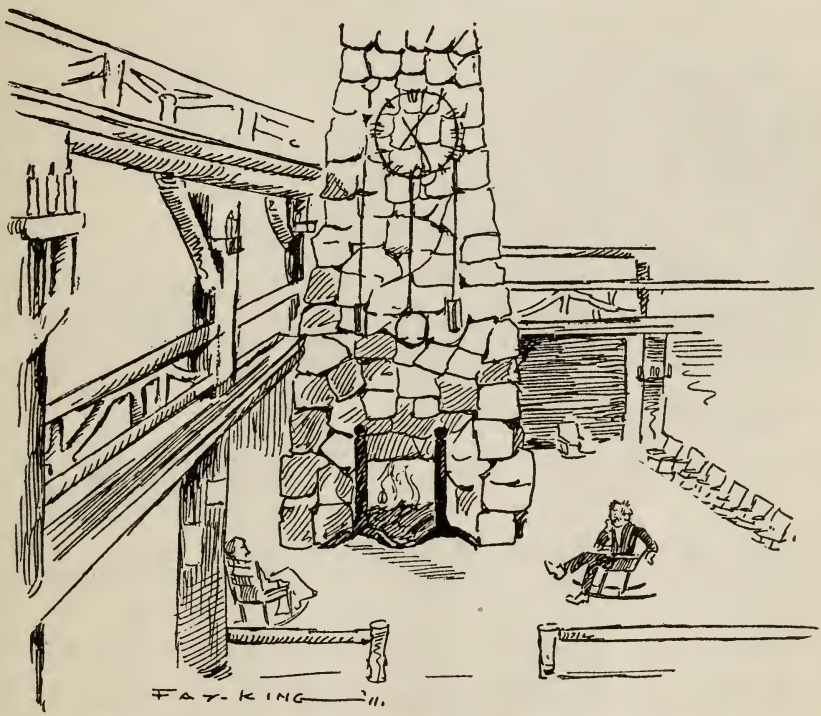
The Camping Outfits are run several different ways. The Wylie Way is the only company having permanent camping grounds. The Bryant Camping Company, the Shaw and Powell Companies, and several other smaller ones will carry parties of any number, and camp wherever and whenever their parties want, and stay in a camp as long as they want them to, and charge so much per day.

Park Season

The Park Season lasts three months, opening June 15th and closing September 15th.

Old Faithful Inn the Greatest Log Cabin in the World

I have mentioned many things of a natural nature, and now I will tell of the Old Faithful Inn. It is as near to nature as human hands



THE GREAT FIRE PLACE INSIDE OLD FAITHFUL INN. THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

can make it. It is the most magnificent, artistic and scientific log cabin ever built. It is

unique. It is the height of an eight story structure built entirely of logs with bark and knots just as they stood in the forests. The walls, ceilings, partitions, stairs and even the balconies are trees just cut in two by a rip-saw. It has all the modern hotel accommodations of any leading hostelry costing millions. To make the Inn all the more rustic it is well equipped

NATHANIEL P. LANGFORD, DISCOVERER OF YELLOWSTONE PARK—BAT IN THE AIR—UP IN A BALLOON!

with electric lights. They are all over the place and are extended to the end of a white tube similar to a candle and of one candle power! The dining room is a marvelous piece of work. The floor is all trees cut in two by a rip-saw, and smoothed off, so it resembles one large

piece of polished oak. Evenings it is used for dancing and voted magnificient by everybody. A fire-place thirty feet square is built in the center of the Inn of large rocks gathered from the mountain side, and running up clear through the ceiling. It has four large fire-places where almost whole trees can be burned. There are also four small fire-places about two feet square so they can burn small wood. The Inn's joists and their braces are very symmetrical, knots and curves of logs are all one's eyes can see wherever they look, while inside the Inn. It was constructed at a cost of over $250,000. To make the place appear even more historical and ancient than it is, they bought an "OLD STRONG BOX" from an old castle in Heidelberg, Germany, for $11,000, which is very becoming to the Inn, and is placed alongside the fire-place for an ornament. There is another fireplace in the far side of the dining room used on cool mornings and evenings.

Park Weather Ideal

The weather in the Park is nothing short of ideal, during the Park season it is warm in the day time, but not hot, at night it is always cool, almost cold. At an average of once a week

during the summer time there is a frost at night.

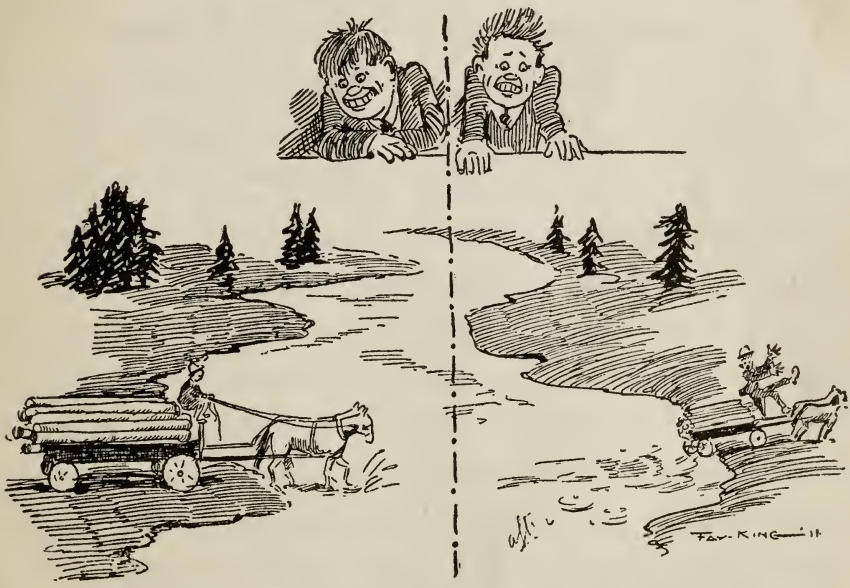
A beautiful sight to behold is the Mammoth Terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs. They consist of travertine made by the hot water. Its coloring is most magnificent. The terraces

BAT WANTED TO BECOME A HERO BY EXTINGUISHING THE FIRE, THINKING IT JUST STARTED—TO HIS SURPRISE HE FOUND IT HAD BEEN BURNING SINCE, BEFORE HE WAS BORN—BAT MISSED ANOTHER CHANCE TO BE A HERO!

are very picturesque, forming layer after layer of colored formation, many feet high.

A Volcanic Scene

There are a few more things I want to make mention of. One is the side of a mountain covering about ten acres of space. Ever since any one can remember it has been one mass of burning, hot ashes. At times it fairly throws up flames and a mass of red hot ashes, just as a volcano would do. "For the last twenty years it has been just exactly the same as it is today, and I have driven stages through the Park that long, and



ALUM CREEK, THE STRONGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE KNOWN WORLD. IT IS WELL PATRONIZED BY WOMEN TOURISTS WITH "LARGE FEET."

have gone by this place every trip. It is the same in winter and summer," said one of the drivers to me when we drove by there. If ever any one has seen the remains of a volcano or a large fire, they might imagine this sight. For instance, it looks identically as did San Francisco two days after the earthquake. It is smouldering in smoke and hot ashes the same as San Francisco did about twenty-four hours after the fatal shock hit that wonderful coast town and set it on fire and laid it in ruins.

Alum Creek—the Women's Friend

There is an Alum Creek in the Park, which is possibly the strongest of its kind in the known world. The old time scouts tell many wonderful tales about it. They say some years ago a party on a hunting expedition came by it and one of the party was a very big, uncouth, unsophisticated, foul-mouthed fellow, who could recall every vile word ever printed —even in the French Dictionary. He was the only one in the party that was unaware of the strength of the water, and took a drink. His mouth puckered up immediately, so he could hardly speak above a whisper after that.

"Doc" Peck, the Barber Tells Entertaining Stories

"Doc" Peck, the barber at the Old Faithful, tells a story of the time they were building the Inn. He said they were hauling a four-horse load of logs to where the Inn now stands and had to cross Alum Creek. As there was no bridge the horses swam through. Horses, logs, wagon and all got soaked in the alum water. When they reached the other side of the creek the horses had shrunk up into "Shetland ponies"—the logs into tooth-picks and the wagon into a "pony cart."

Miss Vivian Carlson a Real Venus

The time I stopped at the Inn there was up there a very stunning, and as pretty looking a blonde as I ever saw (and I have traveled extensively and have seen many pretty women). Her engraved cards bore the following inscription: Miss Vivian Carlson, Los Angeles, Cal. She was working there as telegraph operator, and her extreme good looks and ways attracted the attention of everyone the minute they got a "flash of her beauty."

She was a sure enough "Venus!" Had a form like Annette Kellermann's "The Diving

Venus"! A more beautiful face than Lillian Russell's! The brains of Thomas Edison! She dressed in the height of fashion to offset her beauty and form to excellent advantage. Why, I was "smitten" myself! When in Yellowstone Park remember Old Faithful Inn and see for yourselves.

Chatting with Doc Peck about her beauty, Doc said: "Bat, you should of seen her when she first came to the Inn. She was just as pretty as she is now, excepting her FEET. Do you know she actually wore an eight and a half shoe until after I told her about Alum Creek?"

Miss Vivian bathed her BIG bare feet in that creek for two weeks every morning before breakfast. Now to the surprise of everyone she only wears shoes size three and a half! ! ! —Can you beat it?

BAT BARE (BEAR) BUCK RIDING.